



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

gives the result of a canvass of the opinions of American economists on minimum wage legislation.

Though the book is in the main descriptive, it is tinged with propagandism. The author favors the minimum wage. He advances no new arguments, but omits important criticisms. Universally, it is contended, efficiency has increased with increased wages and the standard of living has been raised; employers are satisfied in a majority of cases, and little unemployment has resulted. No study, however, is here made of the cost to the consumer.

The Federal Executive. By JOHN PHILIP HILL. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. 269. \$2.00.

This volume is practically a history of the Executive Department of the United States government. The main theme of the whole book is the growth of power of the president and his cabinet. All of the more important executive functions have been traced back to their sources. A considerable space is devoted to the consideration of the multiplicity of duties attached to the Executive Department and the great importance of these duties. Mr. Hill holds to the idea that this relative enlargement of the scope of executive power is in keeping with the general advancement of civilization, and points out general lines along which still further prestige should be given to this Department. A greater degree of efficiency can best be obtained by a still further concentration of discretionary power in the hands of the few. There seems to be no question in the author's mind that as time goes on the cabinet will come to be a more important factor in the shaping of our international as well as our internal policies. New departments will be added as the need for them is felt, and each will tend to outgrow the temporary restrictions placed upon it by shelf-worn traditions.

The Operation of the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall in Oregon. By JAMES DUFF BARNETT. New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. xi+295. \$2.00.

In this book Professor Barnett endeavors to show the actual working of the initiative, referendum, and recall in the state of Oregon, and the attitude of the people toward direct legislation. The same problems which have confronted legislation by representative bodies are shown to reappear when the people become their own legislature. Particularly, the indifference of voters, absence of skill in drafting of laws, irresponsible indorsers, the influence of organized groups, difficulties with the ballot by reason of complexity, and development of a professional group of "paid petition passers," are revealed; and the attempts of the people to eliminate these difficulties are set forth. A noteworthy feature of the work is the reliance upon the press of the state,